THE HOOSIER WORKINGMEN

They Speak in No Uncertain Tones of Their Confidence in Gen. Harrison.

Labor Expresses Itself in Favor of the Champion of Protection, and, with Music and Banners, Rallies Around Him.

A Demonstration That Shows Where the Will of American People Tends.

The General Greeted by the Loyal Friends Labor-His Eloquent Speech and That of Blair, of New Hampshire.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Workingmen Give an Emphatic Expression of Their Favor. The October sun shone bright for Labor day,

and yesterday's demonstration of the Republican workingmen of this city and State adds another proof that the intelligent labor vote of Indiana is for protection to American industries as represented by the Republican platform, and typified by General Harrison, the Republican presidential candidate. Some of the larger manufactories of the city were closed and the proprietors of others gave permission to such employes as desired to have leave of absence to take part in the parade. Delegations from outside cities and towns began to arrive early, and as rapidly as they reported were conducted by mounted orderlies to their designated place for assembling later in the day. At noon New York and Ohio streets, near their intersections with Meridian street, began to fill with workingmen, and the scene was an animated one. Some of the men were in the uniforms of their marching clubs, but the majority were in citizens' dress, and many of them came in their shop clothes, fresh from the work-bench and the forge. The streets were in bad condition, the heavy rains of the early part of the week having left them soft and muddy, but the various divisions fell into line promptly, and by 1:45 P. M. the city divisions and a majority of the delegations from abroad were ready for the command of forward. There was a half hour's delay waiting for outside delegations which were late in reporting, and this was filled in with music from the bands and drum corps present and liberal cheering from the men in the ranks and the throng of spectators which lined the sidewalks on Meridian street above the Circle and the side streets below New York. There was enough color in the procession to make it an interesting spectacle, apart from the gaily-decorated wagons and banners, and there was a multitude of flags and transparencies that spoke the purpose of the gathering, had the appearance of the men in line failed to proclaim it. It was an array which reflected credit on those who composed it.

At 2:30 P. M. the command of forward was given by Chief Marshal Rankin, and the column moved with a platoon of policemen leading, under the command of Captain Bob Campbell. After them came Grand Marshal John R. Rankin, with his mounted staff of twenty men and the Hotel Brotherhood Coiored Cornet Band. The first divisi on was under the command of C. A. Rodney, and was led by the Wanamaker Drum Corps and the Wanamaker Escort Club in blue uniforms, commanded by Capt. W. J. Kercheval. Then came the drum corps and drill squad of the Porter Columbians carrying sledge-hammers, and drum corps and Company A, Porter Columbians, Capt. A. Williams; Company B. Capt. Al Kight; Company I, Capt. Walter Durbin; Company C, Capt. B. F. Grant; Company M. Capt. Wm. Johnson. The Columbians carried staffs with flags and atreamers and following them was a wagon con-taining large pictures of a healthy looking protection eagle and an emaciated free trade rooster in contrast. Employes of the Van Camp Packing Company, with the bauner of the Van Camp Protection Club, headed by a drum corps and commanded by Captain Kinnett, were next in line; the employes of Tucker, Dorsey & Co., under command of Ed. Harman, followed. Each member of the latter organization carried some manufactured article, such as rolling-pins, saws, kraut-cutters and moneydrawers. Several ward clubs were next, and after them came the Eagle Machine-works Club. Harry Sheats, captain; the First Voters, in white coats and carrying red, white and blue parasols, under the command of Capt. W. H. Nickerson, and the Indianapolis car-works am-

The second division, under command of marshal Geo. E. Clarke, had a drum corps of twenty pieces and a colored brigade in red shirts and caps, commanded by Capt. Fred Andler; the Porter Escort Guards, in red helmets and blue uniforms, and the Johnson county delegation. Capt. Lewis Rathbaust commanding, the men carrying a banner with the words, "Will you vote for the man who won his stars at Peach Tree Creek, or for the man who won the drinks at Buffalo?' There were also in this line the Wabash county delegation, the Haughville Republican Club and the Printers' Club. The taird division, Capt. Wm. R. Mounts

marshal, contained the drum corps and Kokomo factory employes under command of Capt. J. N. Loop, and representatives of Straw-board works, plate-glass, measures and coopers from the same city. The Richmond delegation, Capt. W. H. Baughmier in command, followed, and after it came drum corps and Herbert family of seven voters, bearing a banner on which was "American Markets Belong to Americans." The Indianapolis Harrison and Morton Zonaves, under Capt. Harry Overman; Hovey, Harrison and Morton Club, Wm. H. Hine, captain. The employes of the Indianapolis wheelworks and employes of the Sarven wheel-

works were next in order. The line of march was changed from the one published in the morning papers, owing to the muddy condition of Delaware and some of the other streets along the proposed route. The route taken was south on Meridian to the Circle, around the Circle to Market, west on Market to Illinois. south on Illinois to Maryland, east on Maryland to Delaware, north on Delaware to Washington. east on Washington to Alabama, north to Market, and thence west to Pennsylvania and up Penusylvania far enough to allow the whole parade to be on Pennsylvania. The streets along the line of march were crowded, and there was a great amount of cheering all along the line, both by the spectators and those participating in the parade. There were thousands of workingmen who witnessed and cheered the parade but took no part in it. Many of them were men who have been marching several times a week, for the last month, and preferred to stand off and see the parade as spectators.

General Harrison Greeted.

The procession halted on Pennsylvania street with the head of the column at University Park and the rear on East Market street, and opened its ranks to receive General Harrison, who was driven from his residence through the lines to Tomlinson Hall, where the afternoon reception was held. There was a little delay in his coming, the continual firing of the artillery salutes which was kept up during the afternoon preventing the party at General Harrison's residence from distinguishing the gun which was the signal for their starting, and the wait gave an opportunity for noting the handsome decorations with which North Pennsylvania, as well as the other streets traversed by the procession, were filled. At the New Denison the windows were crowded with visitors, including many ladies, and the street below was filled with a cheering erowd. On the balcony, among other distinguished guests, were Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, and Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, and the latter had a hearty reception as soon as he was recognized. Most of the larger newspapers of the country were represented in the corner of the balcopy given the press people, and several pictorial publications had artists present to ketch the gathering. At 3:45 o'clock General Harrison's coming was asnounced, the column graightened up, and the marching clubs came & a present arms, and as the General's carriage rached the head of the procession there was entingous cheering all along the lines on either The General rode in an open barouche, with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Com-

thusiastic evation given him, pleasantly lifting his hat and smiling as particularly emphatic expressions of good will were made at particular points. The head of the procession fell in after his carriage and the parade countermarched to Tomlinson Hall, where soats had been reserved or the marchers on the main floor and stage.

AT TOMLINSON HALL,

A Great Audience Addressed by General Har rison and Senator Blair.

As the procession marched into the hall there was generous cheering from the balcony, which had already been filled with spectators, and as the main floor, stage and second gallery were filled by the crowd the magnitude of the demonstration was even more apparent than on the open street. The pennons of the Porter Columbians scattered through the big hall gave it the appearance of a crowded convention where the delegates' seats are marked off by standards. Every available seat on the main floor was filled by the working meniwho had taken part in the parade, and hundreds of them stood in the aisles and passageways, eager to hear and applaud the sentiments of those upon the platform. The latter was crowded with distinguished visiters and as well-known leaders were seen among them there was further cheering. At 4 P. M. General Harrison appeared, escorted by the committee on arrangements, and there was another outburst of applause which was kept up for four or five minutes, not spasmodically or with intervals, but hearty, continuous cheering that with hat waving and flourishing of flags and banners lasted until the supply of available breath was exhausted. At the conclusion of the cheering Mr. L. W. McDaniels, of the Typographical Union, a resolute looking young fellow, with an excellent voice and pleasant address, came to the front as president of the meeting and spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens-In assuming the position of chairman of this meeting I desire to say that because we are Republicans and believe in the principles of the Republican party is not the only reason why we are here to-day. We are here to repudiate the authority claimed by a few professional men to speak for the wage-workers of this State, to deny the truthfulness of their statements, and to contradict the assertion that there is other than the kindliest feeling among ing loud professions, yet we have had eviden of his earnest sympathy and sincere friendship on more than one occasion; notably his advocacy, while in the Senate, of the bill making arbitration the means of settlement of labor shores [cheers], and the bill prohibiting the use of convict labor on government works, or the purchasing by the government of any of the products of convict labor. We know he has always been ready to stand for right and justice, and that is all respectable workingmen ever ask. In introducing you, Gen. Harrison, to this audience. I desire to assure you, in behalf of all present, that you have our utmost confidence; and to pledge to you, as the leader of the Republican party, our best endeavors to insure your election on Nov. 6." [Cheers.]

There was more cheering as Mr. McDaniels concluded, and as General Harrison came forward to respond, it swelled into a demonstration similar to that which had marked his entrance on the stage. The cordial reception given him by the workingmen in the face of lying reports concerning him, apparently recalled to General Harrison the unjust character of these misrepresentations, for he spoke with more feeling and warmth than he has ever manifested before during this campaign when referring to his political adversaries. He said:

Mr. McDaniels and my Friends-I have seen, during this busy summer, many earnest and demonstrative assemblages of my feilow-citizeps. I have listened to many addresses, full of the kindest expressions towards me personally; but among them all none have been more grateful to me, none have more deeply touched me, than this great assemblage of the workingmen of Indians, and these kind words which have been addressed to me in your behalf. [Great cheering.] There are reasons why this should be so, that will readily occur to your minds, and to some of which Mr. McDaniels has alluded. Early in this campaign certain people, claiming to speak for the laboring men, but really in the employ of the Democratic campaign managers, promulgated through the newspaper press, and by campaign publications, that were not given the open indorsement of the Democratic campaign managers, but were paid for by their funds and circulated under their auspices, a number of false and scandalons stories relating to my attitude towards organized labor. [Great and prolonged cheering]. The purpose of all these stories was to poison the minds of the workingmen against the candidate of the party that stands in this campaign for the principle of protection to American labor. [Great cheering]. I have only once, in all the addresses I have made to my fellow-citizens, alluded to these malicious and scandalous stories; but now, and in the presence of this great gathering of workingmen. I do pronounce them to be utterly false. |Tumultuous cheering, waving of flags and banners, continued for several minutes. The story that I ever said that one dollar a day was enough for a workingman, with all its accompaniments and appendages [a voice, 'I knew it was a lie." is not a perversion of anything I ever said-it is a false creation. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I will not follow in detail this long catalogue of campaign slanders, but will only add that it is equally false that anywhere, or at any time, I ever spoke disparagingly of my fellow-citizens of Irish nativity or descent. Many of them are now enrolling themon the side of the of American labor-this created the necessity for the story. [Cheers.] I want to say again that those who pitch a campaign upon so low a level greatly underestimate the intelligence, the sense of decency and the love of fair play of the American people. [Prolonged cheering. I said to one of the first delegations that visited me that this was a contest of great principles; that it would be fought out on the high plains of truth, and not in the swamps of slander and defamation. Great cheering. Those who will encamp their army in a swamp will abandon the victory to the army that is on the heights. [Cheers.]

"The Republican party stands to-day as the bulwark and defense of the wage-earners of this country against a competition which may reduce American wages even below the standard they falsely impute to my suggestion. | Cheers. | There are two very plain facts that I have often stated-and others more forcibly than I--that it seems to me should be conclusive with the wage-earners of America. The policy of the Democratic party—the revision of our tariff laws as indicated by the Democratic party, a revenue-only tariff, or progressive free trademeans a vast and sudden increase of importations. [Prolonged cheering.] Is there a man here so dull as not to know that this means diminished work in our American shops? [Cries of 'no. no,' and cheers. | If some one says that labor is not fully employed now, do you hope it will be more fully employed when you have transferred one-third of the work in our shops to foreign workshops. [Cries of 'No, no.'] If some one tells me that labor is not sufficiently rewarded here, does he hope to have its rewards increased by striking down our protective duties and compelling our workmen to compete with the under-

paid labor of Europe! [Cheers.] "I conclude by saying that less work and lower wages are the mevitable result of the triumph of the principles advocated by the Democratic party. [Cheers.] And now you will excuse further speech from me. [Cries of 'Go on.'] There are here several distinguished advocates of Republican principles. You will be permitted to hear now, I understand, from Hon. Henry W. Blair, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, who has been so long at the head of the committee on education and labor in the United States Senate, and to-night, in this you will be permitted to listen to the Hop. William McKinley, jr., of Ohio. [Cheers.] Now, will you allow me again to thank you out of a full heart for this cordial tender of your confidence and respect. I felt that in return I could not omit to say what I have said, not because you needed to be assured of my friendliness, but in recognition of a confidence that falsehood and slander could not shake. I have not thought it in good taste to make many personal references in my public addresses. If anyone thinks it neceseary that a comparison should be instituted between the candidates of the two great parties as to their friendliness to the reforms demanded by organized labor, I must leave others

At the conclusion of General Harrison's address, Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, w introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens-There can be but one meaning to a demonstration like this; and that is the triumphant election to the presidency of the United States of the workingman's candidate and the workingman's friend General Harrison, of your own city. [Cheers.]
It has been my fortune, during the last few
weeks to visit different parts of our country, and everywhere I have found not perhaps the intense and spontaneous enthusiasm with which mitteeman Layton, and acknowledged the on- you naturally greet your candidate, but every-

where the great beart of the masses of the people turns to your illustrous fellow-citizens; and toward him the masses of the American people look as almost to a new prophet in this emergency of national affairs. Everywhere you find the youth, the energy, the hope, the vigor of the American people closing fast in the ranks of Republicanism, and urging on to a .riumpbant victory on the 6th of Novem ter next. [Chaurs.] Wherever I have been I have noticed that the workingmen of the country are the most enthusiastic of any. They comprehend, as perhaps none others do, how it is that the great issue of prosection to American labor concerns them more vitally then any other class of people who inhabit this land. They know with an instinct as certain and as unstring as that which causes the needle to point to the pole that without protection to American labor, competition must ensue between himself and his commodity and the labor and commodity of other lands, and that it will inevitably reduce bim to that low level of degradation now occupied by them. They understand, too, that with themselves alone is the remedy for the threatened evil, and in that mighty force of the freeman, the ballot, can they save themselves from the calamity of free trade. Everywhere the country is awake upon this great issue. Is there may man in this country making more

money than he wants? Is there any man who

has more work than he wants? Are there farm-

ers doing better than they need in Indiana or anywhere in the United States? Is there more work for the manufacturer than he needs? Is there more work for the operative than he needs in order to supply the wants of his family? Who is there in America who has even work enough? The farmer supplies the market with agricultural products, first to himself and his own family and his own farming community and then to the other thirty or thirty-five millions of his fellow-citizens who are engaged in other vocations. Is there any farmer who has more than a necessary amount of work? It is true that he exports a small amount to foreign countries, but I will show you that that foreign market is a myth and will rapidly disappear. Everything we have we need. We need these higher wages because we have a higher order of wants. It takes more to take care of us than it does to take care of the Belgian or Russian serf. A half a dollar gives a foreigner as much comfort as he is accustomed to, while a dollar and a half or two or three dollars is necessary to give to the American citizen those things that are necessary to his higher civilization. What is the object of this policy of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party Why do they want to reduce the tariff ? Isn't it true that the higher the tariff the more protection and the lower the tariff the more foreign products will find their way to an American market and to that extent will destro trade for American work? Their theory is that the lower the dam the less water will flow in over it. The necessary effect and operation of a reduction of the tariff is to let in fortroubles, and excluding contract labor from our | eign commodities, which takes away our market. Suppose we remove tariff on agricultural products. would have Canada to compete with and that would reduce our labor from 33 to 50 per cent. Here is Russia developing wheat fields and paying her labor not over 15 cents a day. Great Britain is developing Hindostan where labor is from 5 to 8 cents a day. If it was not for the protection of 20 cents a bushel on wheat to-day

we would have to-day or within the next five years our husbandmen competing against the markets of Hindostan and Russia, and other nations. Suppose you break down the manufacturers of the country; our workingmen cannot emigrate to these foreign countries. Many of them came from there because they could not live there. They are engaged in certain vocations. It is a pretty serious matter to take away a man's occupation. When his occupation is gone his living is gone. A man cannot turn from one thing to another without loss of time. I should like to say in this meeting that have known Benjamin Harrison. I have known his public life in its most conspicuous relations

probably as well as any other man. I have been so situated that I have known it especially in everything that relates to his sentiment and to his action upon all those great questions which bear upon the welfare of the workingmen of America. I have had the honor to occupy the position of chairman on the committee on education and labor in the Senate during all the time when he was a member of that body. Although he was not a member of that committee there was never any measure touching the interests of labor in the United States, the real sovereigns, the bone and sinew of the United States, that his heart and soul was not deeply touched and his every effort strongly directed to the promulgation of those great measures for the amelioration of the working people. During the six years that he was a member of the Senate some of the most important measures were discussed. Some were the most important which have been touched in the national councils. During that time we established the Bureau of Labor. There was a tremendous contest. During that controversy Benjamin Harrison was with the laboring man. He gave his voice and he gave his vote constantly for the establishment of that all-important bureau in the interests of the working people of this country. |Applause. And so with the arbitration bill, and the anti contract-labor bill, and the bill to prevent the employment of convict labor or the purchase of its product. He was strongly in favor of this latter bill. He gave it his voice and his vote: Grover Cleveland gave it his veto-a pocket veto -the meanest sort of a veto; the veto that lacks the manhood of saying "no" to your face. We might compare these two men with reference to the interests of labor at considerable length and every time to the disadvantage of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. The most important of all the labor bills that have beenadvocated in this country, is what is known as the education bill. It should be known as the education and labor bill-a bill that undertakes to educate your children power as citizens intelligently and transmit to their children and generations yet to come the institutions we have received from our forefathers. For that bill he labored night and day. He gave his strong help in argument upon the floor and he gave it his vote. Three times we have passed that bill in the Senate and sent it to a Democratic House. In three successive Congresses they have throttled and destroyed that all-important bill. I said it was a labor bill, and I want the workingmen to see how that bill which General Harrison has seen fit from a full heart to indorse in his letter of acceptance.

and which a Democratic House has refused to pass, is for their interests. . Senator Blair proceeded to discuss this ques-tion at some length, showing that the Democratic House had placed itself upon record against the passage of this bill and against legislation which would tend to the better education of the working people throughout the United States, and showing that the members from the South were instrumental in defeating

this legislation. The lateness of the hour when Senator Blair concluded rendered it necessary that the remarks of other speakers on the progra mme be deferred until the evening meeting, and the afternoon assembly dispersed.

Outrages Against the Colored Man.

There is no telling how many plans for preventing colored men from voting have been made by the Democrats. A man well posted said yesterday that there was a movement on foot among them to make money overtures to the negroes, on the morning of election, and then to arrest every one so approached, on the charge of having sold his vote. "This scheme is now being worked through one or two colored men in the employ of the Democratic committee," said the gentleman. "Many Republican colored voters have already been approached, and told where they could get money on election morning. It is a very cute trap, but no one is going to fall into it."

Speaking in general of what might be expected of the Democrats on election day, a citizen said yesterday: "Among the prominent men on Jewett's committee of one hundred is Mr. Geo. W. Stout. He is also inspector for the precinct of the Eleventh ward for the coming election. He, along with others appointed by Sim's Board of Commissioners, is no new hand at the bellows.' At the last city election he held the same position. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, quite a number of Republicans were seen approaching the polis, when this government guardian of the purity and fairness of elections arbitrarily, over the protests of the Republican members of the board, closed the window and declared the polis closed. This can be done legally only by the unanimous consent of the board of election Mr. Stout has earned the confidence and esteem of his party by his good work, of which this is a sample. This time it beehoves this partisan to remember that a violation of his duty as an inspector will entail upon him an interview with Judge Woods. With Jeweth, Sheeren, Tom Taggart, Gene Higgins and inspectors like Stout the Decocracy can be expected to attempt to perpetrate every species of partisan trickery. Charles Polster, the Indianaavenue saloon-keeper, is said to have assured the Democratic executive committee of this county that he would see to it that at least twenty colored Republicans of his precinct or neighborhood would vote the Democratic ticket at the coming election. This means that he will use whisky and money to accomplish his purpose. He is an associate in ward politics with John Holtzman, Mayor Mitchell's chief

deputy. He had better consult Mr. Holtzman as to the effect of such acts as he has buasted

he would do."

Railroad Men's Demonstration, Preparations for the demonstration to be made by the Republican railroad men, in this city, tomorrow evening, have progressed so far that they are able to promise an effective showing of the interest felt by a majority of the railroad men of this State in the success of the Republican platform and ticket. The following order of Chief Marshal Shaw contains the programme for the evening:

HEADQUARTERS
HARRISON AND MORTON RAILBOAD CLUBS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 25, 1888. [General Orders, No. 1.]

Having been selected as chief marshal for the demonstration of railroad men to be held in this city on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, I hereby issue the following for the guidance of those who will take part in the

Headquarters will be established in the northeast corner of University Park. The column will form at 7:30 P. M., preparatory to moving promptly at 7:45 P. M.

The escort to the railroad clubs, consisting of the Columbia Club, the Wanamaker Club, the Harrison Zouaves, the First Voters and other organizations will form in the order named on Michigan street, right resting on Pennsylvania street, extending eas

The Terre Haute Harrison and Morton Railroad Club, the Richmond Harrison and Morton Railroad Club, and other visiting railroad clubs and detach ments will form on Pennsylvania street, right resting on Michigan street, extending northwardly. The Indianapolis Harrison and Morton Railroad Club will form on Pennsylvania street, right resting on Michigan street, extending south. The line of march will be west on Michigan street to Meridian, south to Circle, around on the west and south of Circle to Market, east to Pennsylvania,

north to New York, east to Delaware, thence south to

Tomlinson Hall. The reception committee, with band, will meet vis iting delegations at depot and escort them to point of General Harrison will review the column from the baleony of the New Denison Hotel, and will address our organization at Tomlinson Hall after the parade, as will also ex-Governor Porter and other speakers of prominence.

A. D. SHAW, Chief Marshal.

GEORGE BUTLER, Chief of Staff.

A considerable number of the speakers who are to address the meeting at Tomlinson Hall which follows the parade are already in the city, among them Hon. Mathew Daughtery, of Louisville, Ky., who is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country.

Rebel Influence at Washington. Dr. Francis P. Griffith, of La Grange, Ind., who was recently removed from a clerical posi-

I say to you that ex-rebels and their sympathizers have greater influence with this administration than loyal Union men have. I will give you a sample: In the section of the division that I was in, of the Pension Office, there were seven female clerks. Six were from Southern States-Virginia, two; Louisiana, two; Maryland, one, and West Virginia, one. One of those Virginians sneered whenever I spoke eulogistically of Abraham Lincoln, the immortal, sainted martyr to liberty and Union. She called the unoffending dictionary of Noah Webster, "that Yankee thing." Her own cousin said to me, "I wonder how that woman ever got into office, for she is one of the worst secessionists I ever knew." She got in by hypocrisy and decent, which is largely the stock in trade of the Democratic party South and of many in the North also. That same woman had two nieces in office eating Uncle Sam's bread, and they were all of the same political antecedents. The Maryland woman took occasion to boast

to me that her husband was a cousin of Bradley T. Johnson, the rebel general who rode through the streets of Frederick City, Maryland, at the beginning of the war, dragging the stars and stripes through the mud; tied to his stirrups. One of the Louisiana women said to me in a

boasting way "the solid South made Mr. Cleveland President." I told her I despised that expression and did not want to hear it again. She also boasted that she had been promoted three times, being once each year since she had been in. I know those three women did not do half as much work as loyal men and women, who were working for much less pay. They put in many hours away from their desks gossiping and gadding. But they knew they had the in side track, they were all rebels at heart and they all got promotions. The other Virginia lady was a faithful, competent clerk who got less pay than any of the other three. She said to me: "I cannot get promotion though I am a a Virginian, but my husband was a Northern man and a Union soldier, and I think that makes it against me." She did as much work as two of the others.

The other Louisiana lady was of rebel antecedents, and she was promoted. Straws show which way the wind blows. The chief of the division was from Georgia. He drew his \$2,000 a year regularly, but was not at his desk over half the time. But he was on confidential terms with General Black, and Lamar was his friend and backer. All this time Union soldiers and Republican clerks, who had been loyal to Uncie Sam, were being pitched overboard by General Black, while men and women of rebel antecedents were being pro-

moted. Pleased with His Visit.

Depot Master H. M. Butler, of the Pennsylvania railroad, returned this morning from Indianapolis, where he attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Yardmasters' Association. While at Indianapolis he and other members of the committee were presented to

"We were well received by General Harrison," he said. "Mrs. Harrison was also present, and she is certainly an estimable and noble woman, who is admirably fitted to be the first lady of the land. General Harrison seemed to be very hopeful of the success of the Republican ticket, and remarked that if what his friends said was to he taken as an indication of the result, he had every reason to believe that he would be elected."

Will Not Withdraw.

An effort was made by Mr. William Henderson yesterday to secure a withdrawal of both the Republican and Democratic parades fixed for Saturday evening, Nov. 30 next, in this city. Chairman Harding, of the Republican county committee, agreed to withdraw his announcement if Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic county committee, would agree that there should be no Democratic parade on that evening but the latter said if be withdrew his announcement he would again announce a Democratic parade on that evening, and as he remained fixed in that conclusion, Mr. Henderson's effort failed, and both parades remain fixed for the evening of next Saturday week.

General Harrison's Callers. Among General Harrison's callers yesterday were Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, and Mrs. Governor Hendricks made a visit to Mrs. Harrison. Other callers at the residence were Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, and Jeremiah Murphy, the New York labor organizer. The latter presented General Harrison with a beautiful Irish blackthorn stick, with an inlaid silver plate, containing a suitable inscription setting forth the facts of the presentation.

Good Sized Bets Made. At the New Denison last night forfeits of \$56 each were posted on a bet of \$1,000 between John Browning and W. F. Christian that General Harrison would be elected President, and similar forfeits on a bet of \$500, on the general result, were posted by R. R. Shiel and H. A Walker. Mr. Browning telegraphed his accept ance of an offer made him sometime since of a wager of \$1,000 on the general result.

First Ward Meeting. Hon. W. T. Durbin, of Anderson, made rousing speech to the First Ward Club Wednesday night. His arguments and arraignment of the Democratic party on false promises in both national and State affairs was very effective, and his allusions to General Harrison were applauded by the Democrats present in a manner that showed their hearts and feelings were not for Grover Cleveland.

Politics and Politicians. There will be speaking at headquarters of the Seventh Ward Republican Club this evening. Councilman Parkinson says he had no part in the recent interruption of a Republican speaker at Parneil Hall.

Applications for supervisors of election bave been received from the counties of Lake, Wabash and Howard. Yesterday Frank Hauffer, a wood-turner this city, presented General Harrison a beauti-

ful goblet turned from a walnut block. The Wanamaker Club will meet at the courthouse this evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend a meeting in Haughville. Members must come in full uniform. Colonel E. M. Crumpacker, of LaPorte, who

condition. The managers of the Democratic canvass for circuit judge and county commissioners will | South. In case some one may not know ex-

was in the city yesterday, reports the Repub-lican situation in that county in a satisfactory

meet to-night at Mozart Hall. Republicans The First Voters' Club will meet to-night at

7 o'clock in Room 3, Superior Court. As some

matters of special importance will be presented to the club a large attendance is earnestly de The Columbia Club will accompany John M. Butler to Southport, Oct. 26. The train leaves at 5 P. M. and returns at 10:50 P M., and the fare will be 40 cents. Members will wear uni-

forms and carry their torches. At the Republican meeting at Haughville this evening ex-Governor Porter will deliver an address, and at the close of his remarks there will be a discussion of current issues between Mr. A.

H. Calverly and Mr. James Goodall. The Sentinel stated yesterday morning that eighty workmen of the tile-works called on the Sentinel. Fifty-nine workmen at that establishment are Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats, say the workmen themselves.

The Republican Club of Oxford Female College, at Oxford, O., consisting of a hundred young ladies, leave there to-morrow morning in a special coach attached to the regular train for this city, where they will call upon Mrs. Harrison, who will receive these students of her alma mater upon their arrival.

Frank McCray will speak at Parnell Hall, in the Twenty-fifth ward, to-night. He returned. last night, from Sullivan county, where he has been since Monday. He spoke at Pleasantville, Fairbanks and Pitteburg, that county, and reports that the Republicans in each of these places have made many gains from the Democ-

A Chicago dispatch received by a gentleman in this city yesterday, states that business on the Board of Trade was virtually suspended there to organize a Harrison and Morton club. A thousand names of members had been signed to the roll when the dispatch was written, and and as many more were waiting in line to sign it. Gen. A. H. Beach, of West Virginia, who was here a day or two since, reports the Republicans of that State as being very hopeful of carrying it for Harrison and Morton next month. Their canvass has been a very close and efficient one, and the number of Democratic changes already reported is enough to wipe out the Democratic majority at the last State election.

Among the bets offered here yesterday was one of \$500 that General Harrison would carry Indiana, \$500 that Harrison would carry New York and \$500 that he would be elected Prestdent next month. Several smaller bets that Harrison would carry Indiana and that he would be the next President were made at the hotels last night, and offers that he would carry this county found no takers.

Hon. Thomas I. Boogan, of Memphis, Tenn., is in the city. He is an Irish Republican, and the Republican nominee for Sepator in the Shelby district of that State. He has served one term in the Tennessee Sepate, and two years ago he was nominated for Congress and made the most gallant fight ever known in West Tennessee, being defeated by only a small majority in a district strongly Democratic.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. Gen. John McNulta, receiver of the Wabash road was in the city yesterday, en route to Chicago. H. B. Hammond, president of the Indianapolis, De-

catur & Western road, accompanied by his wife, returned to New York last evening. Within the last six weeks 476 railroad men, most of them officials, have taken insurance in the Railway Officials' and Conductors' Association.

It is stated that the narrow-gauge portion of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road will be converted into standard gauge before Dec. 15. The east-bound tonnage out of Chicago last week dropped to 32,736 tons. The three Vanderbilt lines again carried over 50 per cent. of the business.

Marion, Ind., is in a fair way to raise the \$20,000 aubsidy which the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City company asks for locating its main shops at that A number of the general passenger dents are in Buffalo, attending the meeting called by Chairman Daniels, of the passenger department of the Central

The Panhandle lines are so pressed with business that they have borrowed twelve of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago road's engines to help them out, in order to avoid a blockade.

The Lake Erie & Western has contracted with the Island City Coal Company to furnish coal for its locomotives between Indianapolis and Michigan City. They consume about 50,000 tons per annum. Official notice has been received at the railroad offices that all the companies have fallen into line and

the advanced west-bound rates will take effect to-day.

A further advance in east-bound rates is intimated. Up to the 23d of this month the Indianapolis, De catur & Western road had dumped into the Nicholas Hollow fill 52,000 yards of dirt, and it is estimated that it will require 25,000 yards more to fill the

In the locomotive and car-shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona full complements of men are being worked in all departments, and over-time, so much in need is the company of more equipments.

Shipments of grain are exceedingly light eastward while the movement of flour is heavy. On Tuesday last but sixty-four car-loads of grain arrived at New York over all the trunk lines, while the deliveries of flour were 9,000 barrels and 10,000 sacks. General Passenger Agent Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has sent a notice to all connections of that line warning them against ticketing Chinese over that road to the East. A similar notice has been sent by

Through east and west-bound rates, it is stated, have not been so well maintained as at present for years. There is now no intimation of rate-cutting in eitner direction, and the business continues so large that all the companies daily report a shortage of cars. A railroad official states that it is almost impossible to piace an order for engines with either of the loco-motive-works, so full of business are they now, and indications are that within thirty days it will be just as difficult to place orders for cars to be delivered before the spring months.

the Chicago & Grand Trunk to its connections.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy people yesterday notified the Indianapolis car-works that they have been awarded the contract to build 1,000 box cars for that company, to be delivered as fast as practicable. This contract, with those recently taken, will keep the works busy until spring.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New Albany & Vincennes road will be held in Vincennes on Nov. 13, to take some action regarding the proposed construction of the road. The survey for the entire line has been completed. and a number of subsidies

P. G. Kelsey, president of the Ohio Valley Railroad Company, states that within ninety days they will be in shape, financially, to resume work on the extension of the road southward. He says that work on the enterprise has been delayed by negotiations of vital importance relating to building the line to Evansville.

The earnings on out-bound business of the Cincin-nati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road from Indianapoolis show an increase the first nine months of this year over that of the corresponding period in 1887 of \$42,000, and thus far this month Indianapolis has forwarded 12,000,000 pounds more freight than in the first twenty-four days of November, 1887. It is stated that as soon as the Ohio. Indiana &

Western company occupies its new freight depot, south of the Vandalia freight depot, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road will take for a freight depot the portion of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road which is to be vacated by the former company, reaching is either by running over the Union tracks or around the Belt road. The general managers of the Chicago roads have completed an organization for mutual protection against the abuses that have arisen from a lack of proper demurrage regulations, Twenty-one roads are included in the membership. The agreement pro-vides that a per diem charge shall be made for delays

of cars. The general managers of the Indianapolis roads are considering the organizing of a similar Miscellaneous Items. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern has taken

steps looking to an extension of that road to West The Northern Pacific announces a tariff on the company's new Winnipeg line 13 per cent. below that of the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba roads. It is stated on good authority that the Chicago & Rock Island company is arranging to extend its road southwest from Liberal, Kan., to El Paso, Tex. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 the net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe decreased, as compared with the corresponding period in 1887, \$2,644,000.

Pennsylvania scheme, denies explicitly that there is any prospect of the South Pennsylvania company surrendering to the Pennsylvania Company. The C., B. & Q. road delivered at Chicago, last week, 1,559 car-loads of grain. The Chicago & Northwestern came next, delivering 1,536 car-loads. All the Western and Northwestern roads running into Chicago delivered 7,161 car-loads.

E. C. Knight, who has a large interest in the South

Barnum's Gift to a Granddaughter. Columbia (S. C.) Register.

It is evident that the renowned P. T. Barnum has a good opinion of South Carolina real estate, for he has recently given to his granddaughter. the wife of Henry P. Charke, \$100,000 for the purpose of buying and equipping the noted "Goodwill" plantation, which was formerly owned by the late Judge Edward Elliot Huger. The transfer of the property took place yester-day. Mr. Clarke owns another plantation near Eastover, where they have resided for several years. "Goodwill" is one of the finest estates in the South, containing upward of 7,000 acres, including a magnificent water-power. Several hundred acres of the richest river bottoms are protected from overflow by a levee extending for five miles along the banks of the Wateree river. The other improvements on the property are upon the same scale.

The Penny on Southern Railroads. Birmingham (Ala.) Age. What is known as the penny system is fast

actly what that is, perhaps it is due the public to state that it is nothing more or less than giv ing one his exact change when purchasing a ticket, and of charging the exact fare for the ticket. Say, for instance, a man purchases a ticket to a point where the fare is \$1.26, where he now pays \$1.25 he will get his exact change back. The penny system has just been adopted by the Central railroad of Georgia, and went into effect yesterday on all divisions of the system. A new passenger tariff has been issued by the road and furnished to all ticket agents. The system is now in vogue all over the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and works very satisfactorily for all concerned. It was adopted by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia system and by the Western Railway of Alabama about five months ago. It is expected that other Alabama railroads will

The Aralia Tree for California. There is a rare tree used for making the rice paper known in the arts. It belongs to the ivy family, which has many representatives in the Orient. The aralia tree, whose pith produces "rice paper," grows in Japan, China and For-mosa. It is a shrubby tree, perhaps twenty-five feet high, and handsome enough for a lawn. The pith, which occupies most of the stem, is cut into lengths of a foot and then cut into a long roll, flattened, cut into squares, pressed and dried.

The paper of Japan, says the San Francisco Examiner, is largely made out of this pith. A stronger paper for writing is made from the bark of the aralia tree. The paper-mulberry and the bamboo are also used for paper-making The rice-paper tree has been grown in England and in the United States, but no one has attempted to utilize the pith and bark. The tree grows well in California.

Righ Prices for Literary Work.

New York Mail and Express. Mr. S. S. McClure, of McClure's newspaper syndicate, and the literary representative of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, has concluded negotiations with a leading weekly story paper paper of this city for her next story. The price agreed upon is \$15,000 for the serial rights, the largest sum ever paid a novelist for such rights. The same paper, through Mr. McClure's agency, has purchased Robert Louis Stevenson's new novel. Mr. Stevenson's yachting letters have been sold to another leading newspaper of this city for \$10,000.

Advice to Mothers Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It re-lieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet aleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhos, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty Ave cents a bottle

Wheezing Whispers-Almost everybody is hoarse. There is something in the air that provokes coughs and colds, and reduces the voice to a busky whisper. Fortunately, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar can be obtained of any druggist, and no hoarseness or cough, however obstinate, can resist the curative operation. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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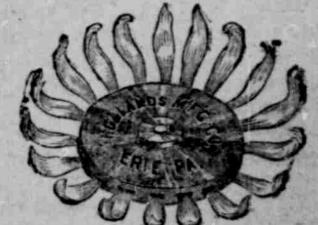
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